NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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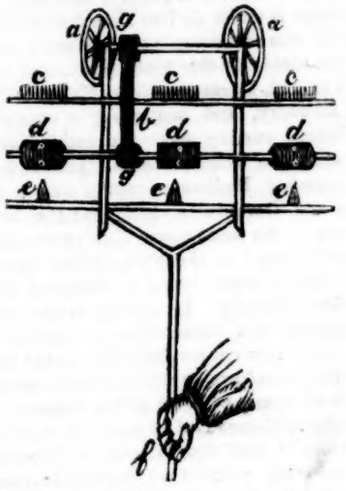
AGRICULTURE.

MACHINE FOR SOWING TURNIPS.



a a Wheels attached to the axle which turns with the wheels.
b Band passing over two drums *g g*.
c c c Rakes which cover the seed.
d d d Cylinders which contain the seed.
e e e Ploughs which furrow for the seed.
f The draught.

The centre of the machine may be used as the entire machine for one row, or the outside cylinders may be added where much work is to be performed.

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THOS. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—Inclosed is a draught of the Drill for sowing the various description of Turnip Seed, which are alluded to in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 67, and vol. ii. page 285.

I have foreborn any communication concerning it until I had sufficient opportunity to test its utility by actual experience.

The quantity of ground I usually sow with turnips is about quarter of an acre, which after the ground is raked I can sow in forty minutes.—The drill I use is calculated to sow but one row at a time, which is furrowed, sowed, and covered, at one operation, as fast as a man can walk backward. For a farmer who has a large stock, or for *him* who is in the practice of sowing for the market, it must be a great saving of labour, and that at the time when labour is most in demand.

I am persuaded that with the drill which sows but one row at a time, a man will in one hour, sow as much ground as two men could sow in a day without any drill; or as is commonly practised, by dropping the seed with the fingers. *He will not use more than half the quantity of seed;* and it will be sowed so much more even as will save half the labour also in thinning them.

In constructing the machine the wheels were calculated at eight inches diameter, and being firmly fixed on the axle, at every evolution of the wheels, the cylinders containing the seed are moved by the revolving band to perform also one revolution. On [illegible] to drop the seed, calculating the distance at which they would be dropped, would be determined by the diameter of the wheels—but experience shows that the seeds do not drop *precisely* when the hole is down, but are dropped in continuity as the cylinder proceeds, and equally while the holes are descending or ascending as they pass over the aperture.

Satisfied of your zeal to promote the interest which you patronize, and of your judgement of the means you advocate, I place this at your disposal without hesitation.

And am, sir,
with high estimation,
your humble servant,
W. JACKSON.

Plymouth, August 8, 1827.

WHEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For about thirty years immediately preceding the year 1813, few attempts were made to raise wheat in parts adjacent to the sea coast in Massachusetts; and a belief generally prevailed, that it could not be made to thrive there, owing to peculiarity of climate or some other inexplicable cause. Since that time, however, it has been considerably cultivated.

Mr. Dudley Hardy sowed, on three quarters and an half quarter of an acre of land, in Brighton, near Boston, twenty-eight quarts of spring wheat originally from Londonderry. The land the preceding year had been planted with Indian corn.—It was ploughed in the fall; and in the month of March, before the frost was all out of the ground, was ploughed over again two or three times, and then harrowed with an iron tooth harrow. The grain was prepared by steeping it in ley made of ashes twenty-four hours, and on the 7th. of April sowed, and harrowed in with the harrow. "After this," says Mr Hardy, "I bruised the ground smooth with a brush harrow." The twenty-eight quarts produced eighteen bushels, weighing sixty pounds a bushel. One bushel, ground and boulted gave forty-six pounds and an half of flour. Mr. Hardy thinks, that spring wheat should be sowed in the month of March, if the frost will permit.

Mass. Agricultural Repository. vol. iii. p. 31.

Mr J. Lowell gives the following account of a trial of the same kind of wheat.

"I had but one small piece of ground in a proper state to receive wheat. It measured one third of an acre. The soil was very thin over a bed of gravel, extremely subject to drought, and incapable, as I thought, of bearing a large crop of any sort. Potatoes had been cultivated on it for two years preceding. It had been twice ploughed the fall before, after the potatoes were dug. In the spring, four horse cart loads of horse dung were spread upon it and ploughed in. On the seventh day of April, I sowed upon it three quarters of a bushel of Mr Hardy's wheat. This wheat was of small size, and rather shrivelled. It is said to be the same known and cultivated as Londonderry wheat.

"The crop looked extremely well; none of it was blighted; and on the second of August it was reaped. It weighed from fifty-six to fifty-eight pounds the bushel."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository* vol iii p. 218

The same publication, pages 217, 218, contains the experiments of Hon. J. Quincy, and Hon. P. C. Brooks, which, though somewhat less successful than the preceding, (Mr Quincy having raised fifteen, and Mr Brooks fourteen bushels to the acre) yet as the grain was of good quality, and free from blast or smut, establish the fact that the climate of Massachusetts is not unfavourable to the cultivation of wheat.

Bezaleel Taft, Jr. Esq. of Uxbridge, likewise states in substance, that his father, about fifteen years since, procured a bushel of spring wheat from Barry, on the Onion river, in the state of Vermont. The produce of this was fifteen bushels. He continued to procure his seed from that quarter for several years, but at length sowed the seed of his own growth prepared by washing it clean, stirring it well in two or three changes of water. After washing it was soaked about twelve hours in a weak ley; and after turning off the ley, about two quarts of slaked lime was stirred into a bushel of wheat.

The ground selected for the cultivation of wheat was such as would be most sure to produce a good crop of Indian corn, and the wheat was sown as early in the spring as the soil could be stirred and remain light.

Five pecks of seed were sowed to an acre, and the crops have been from 12 to 22 bushels; and about sixteen upon an average to an acre.

This communication was dated the 19th November, 1814, and the writer says, "For the last three years, I believe this town has produced annually about a thousand bushels, and the last season we had at least four times as many bushels of wheat as of rye from the same numbers of acres, in the same state."

The writer considers wheat as more favourable to a future crop of grass than rye or oats, as it shades the grass less; and when the crop is removed, it is not so apt to be scorched, having been more accustomed to the rays of the sun. In that quarter of the country, wheat is invariably washed before it is sent to the mill, not to free it from smut or mildew, but from dust which adheres to it in consequence of the sandy nature of the soil.—He says, that "an active man will wash ten bushels in two or three hours. Care ought to be taken not to have it remain longer than necessary in the water. We usually dry it on blankets or sheets in the sun. Care should likewise be taken not to have it get too dry, as the flour in that case is not so nice. One day's sun is sufficient to dry it in the summer, and two in the fall. If suffered to become too dry, the hull or bran is brittle, and cuts to pieces in grinding, so as to mix with the flour. When only dried sufficient to prevent its clogging in the mill, the flour separates much better from the bran, and is far preferable for use."—*Mass. Ag. Repository*, vol. iii. pp. 218, 219, 220.

Mr John Tenks gives a statement of his experiment relating to the same subject. His ground was two acres, and seed four bushels. A part of this seed was soaked in weak ley, and part in sea water, and the parcels kept separate. Both were soaked eight hours, the water drained off, the wheat spread on a tight floor, lime sprinkled on it and raked over, until it was all covered with the

lime and dry, and appeared all over as white as rice. There was no discernible difference in the growth of the grain soaked in sea water, and that soaked in ley. One peck of this seed was soaked in weak ley only an hour, and then limed and sowed by itself upon a quarter of an acre adjoining the land already sown, part of the two acres. This was much blighted, and produced little in comparison with the other part of the two acres. The produce of an acre and three quarters, which was sowed with the wheat longest soaked was forty-four bushels, weighing sixty-two pounds the bushel when first sowed. The land on which this grew was a good dark rich mould, and herd's-grass and clover was sowed with the wheat. The grass was well grown, and covered the ground when the wheat was reaped, and the writer supposes that if no grass had been sown, the crop of wheat might have been better.—*Agricultural Repository*, vol. iii. p. 221.

In the spring of 1814, Gorham Parsons, Esq. sowed four acres and thirty-two rods with four bushels; ploughed in eight loads of manure to the acre, and laid it down with herds'-grass, red-top, and red clover. It produced eighty-four bushels and an half of wheat, besides a good crop of grass, which was mowed in September. Mr Parsons thinks that his crop would have been better had double the quantity of wheat been sown, or two bushels to the acre.—*Agricultural Repository*, Vol. III. p, 271.

In 1816 J. Lowell, Esq. observes, that "I selected a piece of land, measuring nearly three quarters of an acre; its quality is but indifferent, a light thin soil on a gravelly base. It had been leased to different tenants for six years, and was very much exhausted, having been constantly in tillage, and never surcharged with manure.

"I sowed only one bushel of wheat, at least one half less than I should have sown; it was steeped in brine for three days, limed, and sown with one bushel of plaster of Paris. The crop was sixteen bushels of very fair, full and heavy wheat; that is, about twenty-two bushels to the acre."—*Agricultural Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 272.

Mr Justin Ely writes to the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society as follows:—

"The largest crop of winter wheat was raised in Springfield last summer (1816) that is known ever to have been raised in this vicinity, and perhaps larger than was ever before raised in New-England.

"Four acres of land, one of the house-lots in Springfield-Street, belonging to the distillery company, three years ago last spring were English mowing. It was manured and ploughed up and planted with Indian corn, and dung put in the hills. The crop was abundant. The next spring it was covered with very rich manure from the distillery, and hemp seed sowed thereon. The crop was large and heavy. The land was then ploughed twice and sowed with the bald wheat, one bushel and three quarts to the acre. The produce was two hundred bushels of good, clean, heavy wheat, from the four acres.

"About half an acre of the hemp was not pulled with the other hemp, but was suffered to stand till the hemp seed was ripe, whereby the sowing of the wheat, on that part, was delayed too late in the season, which diminished the crop of the wheat on that part, six or eight bushels, as supposed.

"It is the opinion of many people, that the unprecedented cold and drought of the last summer checked and retarded vegetation so far as to prevent the destruction of the crop by blast and other causes, and that if the last summer had been as warm and wet as usual, the whole crop would have been blasted and lodged, so as to have been wholly ruined."

For further experiments relating to the culture of wheat, see *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 195. 267. 278. 345. Vol. V. p. 65. 192. 265. Vol. VI. p. 239.

Mr Payson Williams, of Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, gives the following account of his method of raising a crop of spring wheat, being twenty-eight bushels and thirty quarts on one acre and an eight part of an acre, for which he received the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premium of forty dollars, October 1819.

The land on which the wheat was sown, was in 1818 planted with potatoes, (for one acre of which I obtained your premium) which, after harvesting, was ploughed a short time before the setting in of winter. In the spring of 1819, as soon as practicable, (after spreading on six loads of fermented manure) it was again cross-ploughed —26th April sowed on the furrows two bushels of what is known by the name of the *Gilman* wheat, (which I procured of the Hon. P. C. Brooks of Boston) on one acre and twenty square rods, and cross-harrowed the same, following the harrow at the same time with the clover seed, which in turn was cross-harrowed in. The wheat before sowing was washed in water until perfectly clean, then immersed in a liquor, or ley, made in the proportion of four pints of water to every pound of wood ashes, then add one pound of unslacked lime to every bushel of seed, as recommended by M. Du Hamel. When the wheat plant was out of ground two inches, I sowed on a part of the field plaster of Paris at the rate of ten bushels to the acre, which I never have been able to discover, has had the least effect, (I had the like ill success in the use of a ton, on various parts of the farm.) The amount of the wheat by actual measure, was twenty-eight bushels and thirty quarts. It may not be improper here to state, that on the most close examination, I could not discover one kernel of smutty grain in the whole crop; and had it not been for the ravages of the grasshopper in this field (in many parts of which they cut off one fourth part of the heads, which were of course lost,) there would probably have been thirty four bushels. I esteem this kind of wheat a valuable acquisition to this part of the country. The grain weighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and yielding at the mills in this quarter, forty-five pounds of flour, in quality equal, I think, to the best Baltimore."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, Vol. VI. p. 32. 3.

Extraordinary Yield.—On the 24th inst. in a field of rye growing upon the farm of Gen. A. Forbes, in Windsor, Vt. were found 73 stalks of rye, growing from one root, the produce of one kernel, each stalk having a fair head. The heads were shelled and found to contain 3000 kernels!

A coat of mail has been found by a farmer in Vermont, while ploughing his field. The body is composed of Iron rings linked into each other, about one eighth of an inch in diameter. The collar is made of brass rings, so closely interwoven as to be perfectly stiff.

From the Norfolk Republican.

Messrs. Fisk, Hayward, and Phillips, Commissioners appointed by the State to examine the different routes for a Rail Road to Providence, started from the Norfolk House on Wednesday last, and commenced viewing. There are 2 or 3 different routes which will be shewn them, taking about half a mile westward of Mr Davenport's house, near the Blue Hills, as a point to approach, which I understand is on an air line from Boston to Providence. I was with the commissioners viewing one of the routes to this given point, and was astonished to find, by starting from Mr John Heath's farm in Roxbury, and continuing a course with Stony Brook, passing near the estates of John Lowell and John Amory, Esqrs. thence through to, and crossing Dedham turnpike over a part of Dedham and Dorchester, and near the Dedham old factory to the point above alluded to, near Mr Davenport's, which is about nine miles from Boston, that this distance could be obtained without the smallest difficulty. In coming to this point, I have supposed the commissioners had in view, that on the proper course from this point the extensive level meadows by which a level route may be obtained some 8 or 9 miles farther, which would make a distance of at least 18 or 20 miles from Boston, or half the distance to Providence without meeting a ten foot immediate rise the whole way. Beyond 18 or 20 miles on this or any other route, I know nothing of the situation of the country. RAIL ROAD.

Roxbury, Aug. 11 1627.

Very flattering accounts of the progress of arrangements for the establishment of Rail Roads, Canals, and Highways, reach us from various States. They exhibit the union of Public Spirit and Individual Munificence.

De Roos's Travels.—We are requested to state, that the Honourable Mr De Roos's Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States, with Observations on the dockyards and the Maritime Resources of America, Emigration, &c. &c., and containing numerous illustrative plates, will be ready for delivery on Saturday, the 16th. inst.

London paper, June 12.

Another Brick Building in ruins. On Wednesday afternoon during the gust, a two story brick building erected in the north west corner of Greenwich and Leroy streets, fell down and is in complete ruins. We understand that the work had been suspended for some time in consequence of the death of the owner.—*Evening Post.*

On the subject of the flimsy manner in which some of the buildings of New-York are erected, the Times observes "We have seen erected within the last 6 months a number of buildings with brick walls of *four inches* thickness, and have seen these very walls *propped up by timbers from the outside*, until the mortar should become sufficiently hardened to hold the rookeries together.

Sir Jonah Barrington says in his Sketches, that he once saw a Bishop play the fiddle at one of the public concerts of the first Lady Westmoreland, in Dublin Castle. The editor of the National Gazette has seen several of the Judges of the High Court of Sessions of Scotland, dancing highland reels at the Duchess of Gordon's balls, in Dumbreck's hotel, Edinburgh.

[Communicated by the Secretary for publication in the New England Farmer.]

SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society, held at the Court-House in Burton, on Monday, 18th June, 1827.

Resolved that the Annual Cattle Show be on the 3d October, at the Court-House in Burton, and that the following Premiums shall be given :—

For the Encouragement of the Breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

For the best 2 years old Stallion raised in the County, to be kept for the three next years as a covering horse £5
For the 2d best raised in the County do. £2 : 10.
For the best Bull, not less than two years old, and raised in the County, £3.
For the second best do. do. £1 : 10.
For the finest Milch Cow, now owned by any person in the County, £2.
For the second do. do. £1 : 10.
For the best two or three years old Heifer raised in the County, £1 : 10.
For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, raised in the County, £1 : 10.
For the finest Ram, bred by any person in the County, £1.
For the second do. do. £0 : 15.

For the encouragement of raising Field Crops.

For the greatest quantity of the best quality of Wheat raised on one undivided acre £3.
For do. Indian Corn do. £3.
For do. Barley do. £3.
For do. Early Blue Potatoes do. £1 : 10.
For the greatest quantity of the best quality of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs. raised by one person £1 : 10.
For the second do. do. do. £1.
For do. Timothy seed, not less than 5 bush. do £3.
For second do. do. do. £2.

For the encouragement of Dairy Produce.

For the greatest quantity of Butter of the best quality produced from 4 Cows, from the 1st of September to the 13th October, £4.
For the second do. £2.
For the third do. £1.

For the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

For the best Woollen Cloth, fulled and dressed, not less than 20 yards £2.
For the second do. do. £1.
For the best Plaid Homespun, not less than 20 yards, £1 : 10.
For the second do. do. do. £1.
For the best sample of Men's Half Hose, not less than 12 pairs, £1.
For the second do. do. £0 : 10.
For the best sample of Men's Mits, not less than 12 pairs, £1.
For the second do. do. £0 : 10.

A Ploughing Match will be held on the 13th October, and the following Premiums given.

To the best Ploughman, £3.
To the second best do. £2.
To the third best do. £1.

RULES

Of Competition for Prizes given by the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

1. The decision of the Judges appointed to award the Prizes to be final.

2. The Owner of any Animal for which a premium is claimed, must give information in writing to the Secretary, what breed the Animal is of, and where bred.

3. The quantity of Butter and Field Produce, for which Premiums may be claimed, to be proved by affidavit of the Claimant.

4. No Premium to be awarded to any person who is not a Member of the Society, and no owner of an Animal for which any Premium may have heretofore been awarded, will be entitled to any Premium for the same Animal.

5. To entitle the Claimant to a Premium for a Field Crop, he must give notice to the Secretary at least ten days previous to reaping the same, and afterwards give a description of the nature of of the Land, the time and method of sowing &c.

6. All claims for Domestic Manufactures and Dairy produce, must be made to the Secretary on or before the 13th of October.

7. Lots containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Acre, each, will be laid out for the Ploughing Match, and the Teams arranged according to the date of their entry, which must be four days previous to the day of Competition. The furrow must be 6 inches deep and the Furrow slice not more than 10 inches wide. The excellency of the work and economy of labour, and not the rapidity, shall be the criterion in awarding the Premiums.

8. Whenever merely from want of Competition, any claimant may be considered entitled to a premium, under a liberal construction, and yet in the opinion of the Judges, the animal for which the premium is claimed, is not superior to many others in the County, not exhibited; the Judges shall then have a right to reject such claim.

COD FISHERY.

The fishery of the great bank near the island of Newfoundland is by far the most important of any that has hitherto been discovered in the world, and the resort of fish to this spot is beyond all imagination numerous. In the year 1791, there were caught more than 750,000,000 pounds weight.

This immense bank is a vast mountain in the sea, more than 400 miles long, 150 miles broad, and in depth of water from twenty to sixty fathoms. It was first discovered in the reign of Henry VII. and in 1548 an act of parliament was passed by which all Englishmen were permitted to traffic and fish on the coasts of Newfoundland and the adjacent banks, without payment of any duty. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the Island of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth; and the first English company that associated to settle a colony there was incorporated by a patent of King James I. in 1609.

TURTLE.

The common, or Giant Turtle, is a native of the West-Indies and South America. This amphibious animal attains a prodigious size; being sometimes three yards long, and six feet broad; weighing from 5 to 800 lbs. The female digs numerous holes in the sand, where she annually deposits more than 1000 eggs, on which she broods during the night. The young, however, are chiefly hatched by the sun, and frequently become a pray to ravenous birds.

Turtles are taken, either by turning them on their backs, when on land; or, by hunting them in boats, and killing them by a kind of spear, similar to that employed for taking whales.—Their flesh is highly esteemed, particularly the belly, which is of a delicate white colour, resembling veal; and the *green* fat possesses a peculiar odour. The whole is very nutritious, and of a soft gelatinous nature; but, containing a large portion of strong fat (which is exceedingly unwholesome when rancid or tainted,) it should never be eaten without salt, pepper, or other spice, and ought to be carefully avoided in *every form*, by convalescents, and those whose digestive powers are reduced. As the turtle, however, subsists chiefly on vegetables, its flesh is uncommonly palatable and wholesome, especially in a *salted* state: thus, it forms a considerable article of trade in the West-India islands, where the natives convert the upper shell of this animal into canoes, troughs, bucklers, &c. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

LABURNUM, BROAD LEAVED.

This valuable exotic, introduced from the Alps, into the Highlands of Scotland, and America, is very hardy, and will thrive on poor shallow lands, and in exposed situations: it is propagated by seeds, which should be deposited in March, in a a light and rather moist soil, where the tree is intended to remain; and, in the succeeding month, young shoots will appear. But, if sown in autumn, the seeds do not germinate till the following spring.

The broad-leaved laburnum forms an agreeable ornament for parks and gardens; as it grows rapidly, with a straight stem, and, in the course of four years, is generally twelve feet high. Its wood is frequently employed on the Continent of Europe, and in the Highlands, for making chairs, tables, and other articles of household furniture, which are said to resemble the finest mahogany. SUCKOW remarks, that a decoction of the fresh branches and leaves of this tree, imparted an excellent dark-brown colour to cloth prepared in a solution of green vitriol.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The season has now arrived, in which this disorder can be produced in its greatest perfection. Its provocatives can now be had in great abundance, and very cheap. If any one wishes for information as to the most sure way to produce this disorder we would inform them, that eating green apples, hard peaches, and hard pears, together with an abundance of green corn, particularly if it is but little boiled, will produce it to your heart's content. [Providence paper.]

Drought.—The Norristown, Pen. Herald, of Wednesday, says,—Our corn, potatoes, grass and vegetation is completely parched up—cattle are said to be suffering for want of grass and water—corn, from present appearances, will not yield more than from one to five bushels per acre, and potatoes not so much. Many farmers are compelled to haul their grain 15 or 20 miles to get it manufactured into flour.

Our countryman Mr. William C. Woodbridge, author of a series of Geographical Works extensively used in this country, has recently been elected a corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Paris, on the nomination of the distinguished Geographer Baron Humboldt. We understand the respected Baron highly approves the plan adopted by Mr. Woodbridge in his School books, and that an edition of the School Geography has already been published in England, and is likely to obtain an extensive circulation in that kingdom.—*Connecticut Courant.*

From Memoirs of the Mass. Ag. Soc. for June 1827.

ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

There is no branch of agriculture which has been more neglected in the State of Massachusetts than that of the cultivated grasses. Till within a few years our farmers rarely sowed any grass seeds, but those of clover and herd's grass seeds, or timothy, as it is called in the middle States.

If the farmer should say, that they are good enough for all their purposes, our reply would promptly be, how can you know that until you try others? That there are better grasses than either of them for certain purposes, and on certain soils, we know.

The objections to red or Dutch clover are numerous. It is apt to be winter killed, much more so than the plant we shall recommend in its place; in strong soils, it is too luxuriant; its stalks are coarse, and are rejected by all but very hungry cattle; its leaves are very apt to fall in drying, and every time the hay is removed; lastly it lives but two years; if it did not sow itself, when left to stand till herd's grass is ripe, there would not be a trace of it the third year. These are serious objections. There are some objections to herd's grass, though smaller in degree. It is not well adapted to dry soils; it is a late grass, gives no early feed, and no after math or after feed to any valuable extent. We shall speak of its partial substitute hereafter,—we mean the Orchard grass. This grass has been the subject of discussion these thirty years, but it is only within ten or fifteen years, that its merits have been admitted, and that it has been cultivated for some purposes in preference to Herd's grass. The Connecticut farmers, we believe, were the first who cultivated it in New England, and John Prince, Esq. was the person who first introduced it into this vicinity. It may be now considered as having fairly overcome prejudices, and when its seeds can be easily procured and at a cheap rate we shall see as many fields of it as of herd's grass; the latter, however, will always be preferred in low lands. It is not to us extraordinary that it did not make its way earlier. Our farmers have a contempt for every thing new, especially if it is proffered by "*book farmers.*" It was more than forty years after "*Spinach*" was introduced into the gardens of the opulent before you could buy it at Boston market, though it had been a regular and important article at Covent Garden, and in the Paris markets, for more than one hundred years. The disgrace of being so slow to receive valuable novelties is not confined to *our* farmers and gardeners. The medical faculty of Paris proscribed as poisonous the *potato* one hundred years after that plant had raised millions of vigorous, and athletic troops, who, under Marlborough, had beaten the finest armies of France! Let us delay our translation one moment more, by saying that even now the *Salsafy* can hardely be said to be a regular marketable article; that the *Rhubarb* was twenty years in coming into favor, and that the *Sea kale*, the favorite vegetable of Great Britain, cannot find one intelligent cultivator, who will tempt the Boston gentlemen with this luxury.

As Orchard grass is now admitted to be worth cultivating, we may hope that Lucerne, or as the French call it, Luzerne, will have a fair trial as a substitute for clover. Will Lucerne bear our climate? It will; it is hardier than clover. The late Mr John Gore had a field of it at Dorchester nearly twenty years ago; its early, vigorous growth attracted notice; and it endured many years. The writer of this article received a pint of the seed of Lucerne from Florence, under the name of Lupinella, by which it is known in Italy. He sowed it five years ago; not a plant has ever died. His experience enables him to state, that it starts earlier than clover, grows more rapidly. On this day, April 30, 1827, it is nine inches high, and several inches higher than clover by the side of it. It has been cut every year four times; its stalks are not so coarse or woody as those of clover; its leaves are more numerous; it is eaten greedily by cows and horses, both green and dry. Such is the experience derived from the culture of two rods square only. An half acre has now been sown with it the present year. We shall now proceed with the translation of the Abbe Rozier's article, under the head of Luzerne.—France has cultivated this grass for a century at least, and no man could be a better judge of it than this learned agriculturist.

Translated and abridged from the course of agriculture of the Abbe Rozier.

"OF THE SOIL ADAPTED TO LUZERNE."

"Many authors assert that it succeeds in all sorts of soil. This assertion as a general one is true, but it is very false as a particular one. I have often said in the course of this work, that you may lay it down as a safe rule in agriculture, that the roots of plants will show what sort of soil they require. The root of the Luzerne is (what we call) tap rooted: has few fibres (or small roots) and runs directly down as soon as it finds a soil adapted to it. It is not uncommon to find plants of Luzerne whose roots are six, and sometimes even ten feet long. It is clear from this fact, which I certify to be true, that this plant would not succeed, or would grow poorly in a soil purely stony or sandy; in a strong, clayey, compact soil, or even in a vegetable soil whose thickness does not exceed from six to twelve inches, and which rests upon a basis of gravel or clay.

The roots in that case cease to run down, and at the least drought the plants suffers, languishes, and afterwards perishes. The great point is to seek a deep soil. The best soil for it, doubtless, is one that is both light and substantial. Intervale lands have the requisite qualities, rich sandy loams, and generally all lands which are situated at the foot of hills or mountains, because they are constantly enriched by the earth brought down by rains. On the quality of the soil depends the duration and beauty of the Luzerne. In suitable soils, when none of the accidents to which we shall advert happen to it, it will last in southern provinces (of France) from ten to twenty years. Its duration diminishes in proportion as the soil is less adapted to it, and sometimes it will not last more than four or five years or even less; in this case it is hardly worth while to sow it, except as an alternate crop, or to restore a field exhausted by over cropping with wheat."

[NOTE.—Though the Abbe Rozier would seem to restrict the culture to the best soils only, yet he admits that other writers contend that it is fitted for any soils; and the land on which we have seen it flourish here is not remarkable for its goodness; any good loam easily penetrated by its roots would suit it; but no doubt, a plant so luxurious in its growth, and with such a quantity of leaves, could not sustain drought on a gravelly or clayey soil.]

Of the choice of seed and the time of sowing.

The seed is usually gathered only from old fields of Lucerne, which are about to be destroyed and in that case, you leave it to dry on the stalk, till the first frost. As the seed vessel or pod of this plant is in a spiral form, and opens with difficulty, the farmer is not pressed as to the time of thrashing out, or harvesting the seed. In the northern parts of France the grass should not be cut in the year in which it is intended to gather the seed; but in the south of France you may make a crop of early hay, and the second crop will ripen its seeds. [Experience has shown, that we may in America take a first crop of hay, and that the second growth will ripen its seeds in great abundance.] It is very important, that the seeds should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise they will not vegetate. The seeds should acquire a brown colour, or else they will come up thinly, and not cover the ground. When you judge that the seed is ripe enough, you cut it in a dry day, and leave it exposed to the heat of the sun several days running, after which, it is carried under cover, in order to be thrashed on some dry day in the following winter. I have remarked that the pods open with great difficulty, and that the seeds come out very hardly. You must not then be weary in thrashing it thoroughly, in winnowing it often, and in thrashing that which has been winnowed—in short, it requires patience to separate this seed; of course, the winter, as a season of leisure, is chosen for this purpose. You must take care not to throw the chaff on the dung heap, for many seeds will still remain, and if carried out with the dung will grow and be difficult to eradicate, or destroy. Many authors maintain, that the seeds of this plant are not good for sowing after the first year, but the Abbe de Rozier's experience was to the contrary, though he thinks it safest to sow new seed, but by no means to throw away old seeds.

Of the proper time of sowing Lucerne.

To point out a precise moment would lead to error. It depends on the climate and the season. In the south of France there are two seasons, one in the course of September, and the other at the end of February, and so on into March, and even later, even till the middle of April. The sowings in September gain one year; the next season following the sowing, you cut the Lucerne like all other grasses; in that case (of fall sowing) the plant flowers later the first year, and you cut but one crop. [In the northern parts of the United States we cannot sow in autumn; the plants would be winter killed.] Mr Rozier says, that in the northern parts of France, the sowing must be governed by the season and may be done as soon as the frosts have ceased, and should not be regulated by Saint's days. We should not be in haste to take a crop, and it is prudent to take but one the first year, in order not to exhaust the plant, and especially to permit it to grow so thick, as to stifle all pernicious weeds. When the Lucerne has once taken hold in a field, it demands very little care. Some recommend thin sowing in order that the root may have room to send up many stalks. Mr Rozier on the other hand advises to sow it thick because all the seeds will not grow,

and the strong plants will destroy the weaker ones, but he admits that too thick sowing is injurious. "I think (says Monsieur Rozier), that it will succeed, if sowed with wheat, but I have never tried it." [We know that it will.]—EDITORS. "We cannot estimate *exactly* the quantity of grain estimated by weight which should be sown on a given space of ground; so much depends on the nature of the soil, and the time of sowing. If sown in September, it should be sown thicker, for it has to encounter ants, birds, and overflowing rains of winter. In spring it has fewer risks to encounter. [In our country, at least, in New England, fall sowing will never answer.]—EDITORS. You may, however, say, that upon a surface of four hundred square toises [one third of an acre] you ought to sow something more than one sixteenth of a hundred weight, (say seven pounds.) This would be at the rate of twenty one pounds to the acre. If you can procure good seeds from a distant province, the plant will gain by the exchange. The planters in the north of France were for a long time persuaded, that it was absolutely necessary to procure their seed from the south, and they were right, because the plant had not then become acclimated, but at present, these distant transportations do not take place. I am inclined to think, says Rozier, that at this moment it is better to sow northern seed in the south. I repeat it, change of seed is useful in the case of Lucerne, but not as much so as for wheat crops."

[We add, that in Massachusetts, the Lucerne ripens its seeds as freely as clover.]—EDITORS.

(To be concluded next week.)

LIME.

The facts we have lately witnessed of the beneficial effects of lime in agriculture, impress us with the belief that a greater revolution will be produced by the general introduction of lime as a manure, than by gypsum or any other fertilizer of land that has ever been used or known. It has for some years been used in the lower counties, and we have seen and heard of its great benefits, but they have not been suitably noticed or made known. The good effects of lime on land in this country is more remarkable than in the places we have mentioned. A neighbour of ours spread lime over a strip of his corn field, and the difference in the appearance of the corn which was limed in comparison with that which was not is indeed truly astonishing. Every hill of corn which was limed may be most distinctly seen by its rank luxuriant growth. The stalks are nearly twice the height of the other corn, and in other respects proportionably strong and vigorous.

Last year we limed part of a garden, the effect was striking and palpable. This year we did the same with another, and vegetation in it is almost too rank to be controled and kept in order.
Philadelphia Miner's Journal.

Effect of hot water in raising flowers.—In Thomsons Annals of Philosophy, it is said that, if flowers which have been 24 hours out of water, and are decayed, that if plunged into hot water, as the water gradually cools they become again quite fresh. This fact, while many discredit it, has long been familiar to those who live in the vicinity of hot springs; and who have remarked, that decayed flowers, plunged into the waters of the springs, became again fresh and beautiful.

CHOLIC—CHOLERA MORBUS.

It should not be forgotten that a burnt cork, pulverised and mixed with molasses and brandy or other spirits, will give almost immediate relief from the diseases so common to this season of the year. In the absence of cork, a crust of bread is a tolerable substitute. The business is best performed by covering the cork entirely in the hot embers, and it will be charred there in about ten minutes.—*Mid. Gaz.*

SINGULAR ORGANIC RELIC.

Capt. Bell, of the schooner Three Sisters, of Folly Landing, Accomac county, Virginia, has brought from that neighborhood a very curious skull, with tusks and teeth resembling ivory. It is in a complete state of petrification, and weighs fourteen pounds. It was found by Mr Cropper on the sea shore, and it is a matter of uncertainty whether it washed up by the surf, or disinterred by the waves. The latter is probably the fact.—The specimen has been referred to the order of cetaceous animals which are herbivorous, or feed upon vegetables, such as the *Manati*, the *Dugong*, and the *Rytina* of Zoologists. But Dr Micthill, who received the specimen from the finder, thro' Mr H. P. Havens, is inclined to consider it as having belonged to some antedeluvian creature, who no longer exists in a living state, but has, like many others, become extinct in the course of age. By him Mr Cropper has been exhorted to make search for other parts of the skeleton.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

POTATO.

Not long since a paragraph was copied from the "New England Farmer" into the Advocate, recommending it to farmers to pluck the blossoms from potatoes for the sake of improving the root. The practice is recommended there by the result of the author's experiments; and the general principle on which it rests is well established, and extensively acted upon in some kinds of cultivation; particularly in dressing the vine. There the luxuriance of the growth is checked, by taking off the shoots, and thus the sap and juices, instead of being expended in producing a useless extension of the branches, is turned to the useful purposes of enlarging, maturing, and enriching the fruit. Plucking the fruit would doubtless leave more nourishment to be supplied to the branches.

In the potato it is the bulbous root we value and use—and this, it is very reasonable to suppose, will receive a larger share of the nutritive matter gathered from the earth and atmosphere by the plant, if the balls, or apples, do not take it up. But the object of this paragraph is principally to direct the attention of your readers to a fact that often renders it unnecessary to be at the trouble of plucking the blossoms.—They often fall off themselves, a little below the germ, so that no apples or balls are found. I believe most of the varieties of the potato now cultivated, usually do so. In looking over mine, I find only a few hills on which apples are forming. I think it was otherwise with most kinds of potatoes cultivated when I was a boy. I am sure my potato yard will not supply the means of such obstinate peltings as boys used then to give one another with potato balls.

It is necessary also to be aware of the fact that potatoes often spontaneously shed the germ of the apples with the flowers; else experiments may prove deceptive—as no other benefits can be expected from plucking, than follow from this spontaneous failure of the apples.—*American Advocate.*

ELDER WINE

The wine, made from the elder, is in general use in England, and is said to be excellent, and to constitute the basis of a most healthy and delightful beverage. In this country, it is unknown. Will not some gentleman from that country furnish a recipe for making this Wine; and also for compounding the after mixture. The berries abound in this country and are suffered to drop to the ground unmolested.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

RECIPE.

To make Elder Berry Wine.—One bushel, when picked from the stalks, produces three gallons, or upwards, of berries—put these to seven gallons soft water; after standing forty-eight hours, put them into the copper, let them boil one hour, then press the juice through a coarse cloth, then put the liquor into your copper again, with twenty pounds of raw sugar, half a pound of Jamaica ginger, bruised, one ounce of cloves, and one ounce of allspice. Boil the whole together one hour—then put it into a tub, and when cold enough, add some good barm, or yeast, spread on a toast, and in two days, put it all into a cask, and lay the bung lightly on for two months; then add one quart of brandy; this wine will keep, if required, several years.

CORNISH MINES.

At a time like the present, when the public attention is fixed upon such stupendous undertakings as tunnels under the Thames and Mersey, the following extract cannot fail to be interesting.—It is transcribed from the Selector, or Cornish Magazine:

"TIN MINE.—On the shore, about half a mile towards the old fishing village of Newlyn, is the spot where a tin mine was worked under the bed of the sea; its name was the Wherry Mine, and as its history exhibits the ingenuity and adventurous spirit of the Cornishmen, it will please the reader. This mine was first attempted to be worked about 1700, when, at low water, there being some appearance of metal, a shaft was sunk some way into the rock; but the difficulty of excluding the water caused its abandonment.—However, about 1778, a common miner of Breage boldly began again, and with a very small pittance, a good head and hard work pursued his plan.—His difficulties were indeed great—the distance of the rock from the dry beach at high-water above 100 fathoms. At first, work could only be done at low water; and at high spring tides, nineteen feet of water was above the rock. In winter, the heavy waves prevented all operations. After 3 years, a pump was fixed in an upright, square wooden tunnel or shaft, twenty feet high, cemented to the rock, and reaching above the tide; then machinery came into action. Thus, with great perseverance, the ore was raised, and proved so rich that profit crowned the endeavour, and added courage to those who had assisted with money the genius of the old miner.

In 1791, Wheal Wherry was worked about five fathoms deep, with eighteen feet breadth of working. Such success and great indications of metal, made the work proceed briskly, as much as the tides and lost time of winter would allow; and in

the summer of 1792, it was said that £3,000 worth of tin was obtained from this extraordinary mine. There was a steam-engine erected on the shore with a wooden stage or causeway, above high water, to the rock, on which the working rods were conducted to the mine pump, and this bridge served to convey the sacks of ore.

Imagine (says Dr. Maton) the descent into a mine through the sea!—the miners working seventeen fathoms below the waves, the rod of the steam-engine on shore, 120 fathoms in length the water always draining through in every part, and the roaring of the sea continually heard! Those scientific gentlemen, J. Hawkins, Esq. and D. Gilbert, Esq. valuable members of the Geological Society, have ably written on this mine; the former concludes thus:—"In this manner the mine was conducted, and ore to the amount of £70,000 was raised from it. The treasures were not exhausted at its close, which occured in the year 1798; and the conclusion was as romantic as its commencement. An American vessel in Gowas Lake broke from its anchorage, and striking against the stage, demolished the machinery, and thus put an end to the adventure, which both in its ingenuity and success was probably never equalled in any country.

The adventurers were awed by the expense of repair, with the perpetual danger and risk; so all was removed, and no trace at this time is visible."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1827.

LAYING DOWN LAND TO GRASS.

Young's Farmer's Calendar, under the date August says "This is the best season of the whole year for laying down land to grass; and no other is admissible for it on strong, wet or heavy soils. Spring sowings with corn [grain,] may succeed, and do often, but that they are hazardous I know from forty years' experience."

The mould of the ground, which is laid down to grass, should be made very fine, as the seeds being very small, may otherwise be covered too deep, by falling below, or be scorched by lying above large clods. Like other seeds they require a due degree of moisture to cause them to vegetate, and therefore should not be left exposed to the sun's rays without being covered; for unless rainy weather follows immediately after sowing, many of the seeds will not vegetate. On this account it is well to harrow the ground immediately after sowing, with a light close-toothed harrow, and it should then be rolled with a wooden roller, which will make the surface even for the scythe, and prevent the seed from blowing into patches. No one circumstance so effectually ensures the vegetating of these small seeds, as sowing them as soon as possible after the ground is ploughed, while the soil remains moist. It is always good economy to lay down rich and not poor ground to grass.

Sir John Sinclair says, "it is a bad system to mix seeds of different sorts of grass before sowing them, in order to have the fewer casts. It is better to sow each sort separately, as the expense of going several times over the ground is nothing compared to the benefit of each sort equally distributed. The seeds of grasses being so light, ought never to be sown in a windy day, except by machinery, an equal delivery being a point of great consequence. Wet weather ought likewise to be avoided, as the least degree of poaching is injurious."

S. D. Witt, Esq. of Albany, in a valuable paper published in the third volume of Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture observes, "that in order to have good pastures or meadows, no pains or expense must be spared to enrich the soil where that is needed, to destroy as fast as possible by a suitable course of husbandry, every weed and plant that previously occupied the field, to have the ground perfectly pulverised by ploughing and harrowing, and then to sow on it a plentiful quantity of grass seeds, suited to the soil, and of those kinds which hath been proved to be the best for those purposes. The fault I mean to find with our practice contrasted with that of the English, is this, for pasture or meadow we sow in the spring of the year, on a field of winter grain, a small quantity of grass seed, from which we expect our future pastures and meadows, and trust to their branching out in two or three years so as as to make tolerable pastures or meadows. In the mean while other grasses and weeds spring up so as to occupy most of the ground; and this is most notoriously the case in our new country, where the seeds of thousands of varieties of plants lie in the ground ready to spring up and overcome the growth of artificial grasses. In order to do this the English practice before described is the more necessary here. The aboriginal weeds must be first destroyed by preceding crops, especially by such as require the use of the hoe, and then such a quantity of clean well selected grass seeds must be sown as will cleverly fill the ground, and in their growth smother every other vegetable. For this purpose too much seed cannot be put in the ground at once. The practice of putting a small quantity of grass seed on ground laid down for pastures or meadows, is one of the greatest errors in the husbandry of our country. On this subject I wish that our farmers would consult a a book published in London, called the *Complete Grazier*. It gives recipes for the kinds and quantities of seed per acre proper to be sown on all varieties of soils, such as *clay*, *loam*, *sand*, *chalk*, *peats*, *up-lands*, *mid-lands*, *lowlands*.

As a sample I will copy the recipe for an acre for low lands.

Meadow Fox-tail,	2 pecks.
Meadow Fescue,	2 do.
Rough stalked poa,	2 do.
Ray grass,	1 do.
Vernal grass,	1 quart.
White clover,	2 do.
Marl grass,	2 do.
Rib grass,	2 do.

In the recipes for the various soils the quantity of seed is generally about a bushel per acre. Let this be compared with our practice.

Here it is proper to be observed, that in laying down grounds for pasture lands, the English select the seeds of such grasses as will come to maturity in succession; but I think they carry this scheme to excess, and that there is no necessity for a mixture of such a variety of seeds to be used for these purposes. In our country the most esteemed grasses are—white and red clover, timothy or herds grass, the red top and foul meadow. With these some other indigenous grasses intermix, the merits of which deserve to be investigated. Our best grasses for meadows are unquestionably the timothy, the red top, and foul meadow. The merits of this last mentioned grass are not generally known, and I suspect it to be the best, for low alluvial soils, to be found in our country. It appears to me to be a variety of the red top, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and preferable to it, being more delicate in its structure, and having leaves more slender, longer, and in greater abundance. I have been told by an acquaintance from Orange county, that it is chiefly used on the reclaimed drowned lands there, and preferred to all other grasses, and that it yields most abundant crops. I know from my own observation for a number of years, that without any artificial preparation it has gradually supplanted the coarse aquatic grasses on the lower parts of the lowlands at Ithaca. There can be no better hay than that which is made of it. On a rich moist soil it will grow uncommonly dense, and I should think would yield as much from an acre as any other of the best cultivated grasses.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MULBERRY HEDGES.

Mr Fessenden—During a short tour in England, last summer, I was much pleased with the appearance of the beautiful green living partitions, which separate the fields and plantations one from another, and afford a protection and security to every enclosure against the intrusion of domestic animals and fowls, which our walls and fences can never give. Most farmers are but too well acquainted with the vexation that often attends upon a fence being broken down, and cattle, hogs and sheep admitted to a field where rest, perhaps, the hopes of the owner for the coming year. By substituting strong and well pruned live hedges, these vexations and disappointments would be in a great measure avoided; for though rains sometimes undermine your walls, and winds lay your fences prostrate, the fast-rooted hedge stands secure,—sheep may climb your walls, your oxen throw your fences, your pigs and geese creep through your barn door, fowls fly, the well set living hedge opposes to all a barrier, which none will dare attempt; and even from unruly boys your gardens and orchards will be more secure.

One improvement on the English plan of hedging seems to be important; and to suggest such improvement is the object of the present article.—It is probable that the thousandth part of the land in England is occupied by hedges which serve no other purpose than that of giving beauty and security to the enclosures. Upon this reflection I was led to inquire whether these hedges might not be made a source of profit by adopting some shrub that would yield a valuable produce; and having had some experience in growing *White Mulberry trees*, I believe that secure and permanent hedges may be made with them in a shorter time than with any of the shrubs now used for that purpose; and the trimming necessary to keep the hedge close, strong and within proper limits, would furnish and abundant supply of food for silk worms, by which means alone the United States might produce silk enough to clothe the whole world.

The above suggestion is thrown out with the hope that some practical agriculturist will make the experiment next spring by setting a hedge of young mulberry trees. They should be placed about one foot apart, and should be protected until they have acquired sufficient strength. When the hedge has attained five feet in height, the clippings

may be commenced by cutting with shears from the top and sides, to keep it down to that height, and about eighteen inches in thickness; this being done only in the season of feeding the silk worms, the double object of pruning the hedge and procuring food for the worms, is obtained by the same process. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Fall River, 8th mo. 14, 1827.

Licences in New Hampshire.—By a law passed at the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, some good provisions have been made against intemperance. "No person can now sell spirituous liquors, to be drunk on their premises, without being duly licensed by the selectmen of the several towns in which they reside, and the selectmen are authorized to license only such as in their opinion are of good moral character and who will not abuse the privileges thus granted to them." The fee for a yearly license is 20 *Dollars.*

The quantity of Boots and Shoes manufactured in Massachusetts is believed to amount to many millions of pairs annually for exportation, beside those for home consumption. Massachusetts may be said to supply (independent of those sent to N. York) most of the Southern and Western States, South America, the West Indies, &c. It is astonishing how little the extent of this business is known. The sale of leather is co-extensive, and the article is drawn from all quarters to this city. Why are there no wholesale shoe manufactories in Boston, as in New York City, Baltimore and Philadelphia? If Boston should get a manufacturing turn, its population would treble in a few years. [Palladium.]

A number of emigrant paupers have died at St. Andrew's, N. B. and 30 were in the poor house there at the last date. A tax on Emigrants is proposed in N. Brunswick.

Several young men have returned to Connecticut and New York who were enlisted in the Colombian service some years since at New York. They represent their treatment and that of more than 400 of their countrymen as very cruel.—They were recently discharged from the navy, starving and almost naked. The American Consul at Carthagena refused to assist them, as they say.

Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Capt. Hedge from Pernambuco, confirms the news of the conclusion and promulgation of Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres; that there was great rejoicing on the event, and that business as well as the people wore a new aspect.

The Commissioners and Engineer on the Western Rail Road, are actively engaged in the duties of their appointment. They have explored two routes between the Charles and Concord rivers, and we understand are still engaged on that part of the route.

The leak in the Thames Tunnel has been so far stopped that the work was to be resumed in a few days.

The accounts from the manufacturing and agricultural districts in England were very favourable.

Mr Madison has entirely recovered from his late illness.

MEAD.

This is an agreeable liquor prepared of honey and water, with the addition of spices.

Various methods are practised in the brewing of mead; which, however, do not essentially differ from each other: the following is one of the most approved:—Let the whites of six eggs be well incorporated with twelve gallons of water, to which twenty pounds of honey are to be added. The ingredients should boil for the space of one hour; when a little ginger, cloves, cinnamon, and mace, together with a small sprig of rosemary, are to be put into the liquor. As soon as it is cool, a spoonful of yeast ought to be added, and the mead poured into a vessel which should be filled up, while it *works.* When the fermentation ceases, the cask ought to be closed, and deposited for the space of six or eight months in a vault or cellar, of an equal temperature, and in which the liquor is not liable to be affected by the changes of the weather. At the end of that period, it may be bottled, and is then fit for use.

A more simple, and, to some palates, more agreeable method is, to mix the honey in the proportion of one pound to a quart of water, which is to be boiled, scummed, and fermented in the usual manner, without the addition of any aromatic substances. It ought to be preserved in a similar manner, and bottled at the expiration of the same period of time.

The following recipe is recommended by the same correspondent who furnished that for the currant wine.

To 30 gallons of water, add 90 pounds of pure honey, boil and skim, put the liquor into a large open tub, and add two ounces of bruised ginger-root, half an ounce of cinnamon, the same quantity of pimento; let the whole stand until of a proper temperature, then add yeast as in *currant wine,* flavour and barrel it up for use.

Mead was formerly the favourite liquor of the ancient Britons, and Anglo-Saxons.—It still retains its place at country feasts in the western parts of Britain; where considerable quantities are brewed annually. Being an wholesome and pleasant beverage, it is far preferable to brandy, gin, or other pernicious spirits; though it does not always agree with the bilious, asthamatic, or those whose breast and lungs are in the least affected. But if it be kept for a number of years in proper vessels, and dry cellars, it acquires a flavour and and strength equal to the best Madeira or even Tokay wines: in this state, mead is a true medicine to the aged and infirm, when used with moderation.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

It is said that the kings of England and France have written in person, to Ferdinand, urging him to adopt a mode of government better calculated than the present, for the wants and character of the people of Spain. Mr. Canning has urged the same project upon the Spanish foreign minister. What reception Ferdinand gave to the propositions is not stated.

A writer in the Portsmouth Journal makes some remarks on the trade of New-York and Boston. *Theory is often deceptive. Experience will decide.* Boston makes most of her importations from the first sources.

She imports direct from Europe to a considerable extent, and when circuitously, it is on her account, and, we believe, does not affect the prices.—She imports direct from Canton, the East and West Indies, Africa, the Mediterranean, South America and the southern United States, and she has lines of packets with Baltimore, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, &c.

It is said the Boston merchants who import European Goods through the N. Y. Packets, have a deduction of the Atlantic freight equal to the freight, &c. from N. Y. to Boston, and thus have those goods in store as cheap as the N. York merchant.—[Palladium.]

Yellow Locust Seed,—Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Girkin or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

Fresh Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, genuine White Mulberry Seed, raised in Mansfield, Con. 1927.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

Lucerne or French Clover seed—Red or Dutch Clover—White Honysuckle Clover, and other Grasses.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl		none
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do.		92 00	95 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new,		8 12	8 75
" No 2, new,		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	5
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee,		4 50	4 75
Rye, best,			none
GRAIN, Rye	bush	65	70
Corn		62	67
Barley			1 00
Oats		30	33
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		12	15
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do.		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 1, do.		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	11
" whole hogs,			6¼
VEAL,		6	10
MUTTON,		5	9
POULTRY,		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	16
lump, best,		16	20
EGGS,		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
Indian, do.		65	75
POTATOES, (new)		45	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellanies.

Pope.—The following compliment to the genius and beauty of this immortal poet, is extracted from the notes to his Dunciad. They are supposed to have been written by Lewis, an usher in Westminster School: though their authorship is disputed:

"While malice, Pope, denies thy page
Its own celestial fire;
While critics, and wild bards in rage,
Admiring, won't admire:

While wayward pens thy worth assail,
And envious tongues decry;
These times, though many a friend bewail,
These times bewail not I.

But when the world's loud praise is thine,
And spleen no more shall blame;
When with thy Homer thou shalt shine
In one unclouded fame!

When none shall rail, and every lay
Devote a wreath to thee;
That day (for come it will) that day
Shall I lament to see."

Mr. Burke.—When the trial of Mr. Hastings commenced in Westminster Hall, the two first days were wholly taken up in reading the articles of impeachment against him; and four more were occupied by Burke in opening that celebrated case, and stating the grounds of accusation. Never were the powers of that great man displayed to such advantage as on this occasion. The contrast which he drew between the ancient and modern state of Hindostan, was sketched with the hand of a master, and wrought up in a manner that could not fail to fix the attention, and to command the admiration; when at length, he came to speak of Mr. Hastings, no terms can describe the more than mortal vehemence with which he handled his manifold accusations against him. He seemed for the moment as if armed to destroy, with all the lightnings of the passions. The whole annals of judicial nations contain nothing finer than his conclusion.

"I impeach Warren Hastings," said he, "in the name of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, whose Parliamentary trust he has abused.

"I impeach him in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, whose national character he has dishonoured.

"I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose laws, rights, and liberties he has subverted; whose properties he has destroyed; whose countries he has laid waste and desolate.

"I impeach him in the name of human nature itself; which he has so cruelly outraged, and oppressed. And I impeach him in the name, and by virtue of these eternal laws of justice, which ought equally to pervade in both sexes, every age, condition, rank, and situation in the world."

The agitation produced by this speech was such, the whole audience appeared to have one convulsive emotion; and when it was over, it was some time before Mr. Fox could obtain a hearing.

Amidst the assemblage of concurring praises which this speech excited, none was more remarkable than the tribute of Mr. Hastings himself. "For half an hour," said that gentleman, "I looked up to the orator in a reverie of wonder; and during that space I felt myself the most culpable man on earth." Had the sentiment concluded here, our readers would not believe it was in the manner or language of Mr. Hastings. "But," continued he, "I recurred to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness which consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered."

Punning.—A young lady reprimanded her shoemaker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes which she had ordered; and among other charges, insisted that they were not *fellows*. Honest Crispin acquiesced in the propriety of this remark, and stated that he purposely made them so in order to oblige her, well knowing the purity and chastity of her disposition, and that she was not fond of *fellows*.

Complaisance.—The great Henry the Fourth, of France, being asked by one of his haughty favourites, why his majesty gave himself the trouble to return the salute of so many beggars, who made their obeisances to him in the streets, replied, "Because I would not have my beggars in the streets exceed me in complaisance."

Bustle in Business.—The Duke of Newcastle was a person of great bustle and appearance of business—always in a hurry, and indiscreet, tho' quick in conversation. It was this manner that induced the Dowager, Lady Townsend, to say of him that "he always put her in mind of a man that lost two hours in the morning, and was looking for them the rest of the day."

On Thursday night last, a *Night-blooming Cereus*, belonging to Mr. Jacob Beck, of this borough, expanded its beautiful flower, and was visited by crowds. That was, we believe, the third time it has bloomed. It may be remarked as one of the "singular coincidences" which have of late become so *common*, that a plant of the same species belonging to the Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Carlisle, bloomed in the same night.—*York Paper.*

A wag passing a livery stable one day, in front of which several horses were tied, stopped suddenly and gazed at them for some time with a phiz indicating the utmost astonishment, and then addressed the owner, who was standing near, and asked him "if he *made* horses"—"make horses?" said the knight of the broom and currycomb, "no! why do you ask such a question?" "Only," replied he, "because I observed you have several *frames* set up!"

Common place events.—The last Darien Gazette announces the return of its editor. In the course of eight or ten days he had sustained two attacks of fever, one attack of gravel, one attack of violent abuse, and one robbery. Mere trifles for an editor.

A lad on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, at Portsmouth, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied, with much simplicity, "unless they put in *warm* water instead of *cold!*"

Cathedral in Montreal.—The Roman Catholics are now building, at Montreal, a cathedral 300 by 200 feet, capable of holding 10,000, and having four pulpits. It is intended to be the most magnificent of any in America.

A Gold Mine has been discovered in Union district, South Carolina, in the waters of Tiger River. The ore is said to be of such extent, as to afford employment to 500 hands at good wages. A specimen of the gold has been pronounced by Dr. Cooper, equal in purity to any he ever saw. A company is expected to be formed to work the dust. It is asserted that the members of the Company formed to work the mines of North Carolina, have divided each $3000.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Chinese Anecdote.—A man who was accustomed to deal in marvels, told a country cousin of his that he had three great curiosities in his possession; an ox that could travel 300 miles a day, a cock that told the hour of the night, and a dog that could read in a superior manner. Says the cousin, "these are extraordinary things indeed! I must call upon you, and beg a sight of them." The liar returns home and tells his wife what had happened, saying he had got into a scrape, and did not know how to extricate himself. 'Oh never mind, says she, I can manage it.' The next day the countryman called, and inquiring after his cousin, is told that he is gone off to Pekin.—And what time is he expected back? 'In seven or eight days.' 'How can he return so soon?' 'He's gone off upon our ox.' 'Apropos of that,' continues the guest, 'I am told that you have a cock that marks the hour.' A cock happened just then to crow. 'Yes, that's he; he only tells the hour of night but reports when a stranger comes.' 'Then, your dog, that reads books! might I beg to borrow a sight of him.' 'Why, to speak the truth, as our circumstances are but narrow, we have sent the dog out to keep a school!'

An infallible remedy for the Tooth-Ache.—A lady of this town has favoured us with the following receipt, which, she says, has never failed to produce the desired effects although tried in innumerable instances. Make a solution of Camphor and Cayenne Pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments.

[Wilmington Herald.]

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

On Thursday, the 23d of August, at the lower division of the hall over the new Market House, under the direction of the *New-England Society*, will be sold, a large assortment of American fleece WOOL. Wool growers and others, who wish to benefit by this favourable opportunity for disposing of their Wool, are informed, that we are prepared to receive it, any time previous to the 17th of August, at which time the catalogue will be closed. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auc'rs.*

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